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For the Recorder.

The night cometh when no man can work.
John ix. 4.

A very gracious intimation, Lord, grant that I may never forget it; and that now, now is the time in which to provide for eternity.

What a wise man, then, when he comes to die, would wish he had done, that he ought to do forthwith; for death is at hand and the consequences of a surprise most dreadful. He will then wish, if he has not done it with all his soul.

First, That he had made a just and christian settlement of his worldly concerns; so as not to be distracted with the cares of this world, when all his thoughts should be upon another.

Secondly, That he had made his peace with God by a timely repentance.

Thirdly, That he had faithfully discharged the duties of his calling.

Fourthly, That he had weaned his affections from things temporal, and loosened the ties which fasten us to the world.

Fifthly, That he had crucified the flesh with its affections and lusts; so that, being weary of this life, he might be more desirous of a better.

Sixthly, That he had got such habits of patience and resignation to the will of God, during his health, as may render death, with all the train of miseries leading to it, less frightful and amazing.

Seventhly, and lastly, That by a constant practice of devotion preparatory for death, he had learned what to pray for, what to hope for, what to depend on in his last sickness.

And this, gracious Lord, is what I wish for, what I pray for, and what I purpose shall be the constant practice of my life. Amen.

Bishop Wilson.

Letters from Georgia.

A friend has directed our attention to the following interesting letters of the Rev. William Moseley, a worthy and distinguished minister of the Baptist Church in Georgia. They contain matters which deserve the serious consideration of the honest and reflecting of both parties.

From the Georgia Journal.

Henry county, Ga. June 9, 1840.

Fellow Citizens of the State Rights Party, and all others who feel your distress arising from the derangement of the currency, and the consequent embarrassed state of commerce and agriculture—and especially you, who eat your bread by the sweat of your face—you, who have no motive to induce you to support an administration, which is aristocratic in its tendency; and like the rolling of the mighty current, is bearing you and your children to the gulf of vassalage, wretchedness and misery—I entreat you to suffer a humble ploughman to place a few reflections before you, viz:

The time is rapidly approaching when we shall be called upon to exercise the small remains of sovereignty which the encroachments of the Federal Government have left in our hands—in casting our votes for President and Vice President of the United States—which should be a matter of the greatest importance with us, and above every other temporal consideration in this world; for our peace and happiness, as well as that of our children and children's children, depend much on our conduct in casting our votes at this time, and therefore we should retrospect past events, and if we find anything disastrous growing out of the conduct of the present and past Administration, we should judge of the future by the past, and act upon principles, and not for the sake of party, in casting our votes with an eye to the good of the country.

It is a point now well settled, that one of two men, either Martin Van Buren or Wm. Henry Harrison, will be our next President—and notwithstanding many contend that we should not of two evils take the least, yet I think differently. I admit, if we were left to voluntary choice whether we would take one of two evils, or let both alone, and not partake of either, I would say, stand aloof. But if it is a matter of necessity, and we must have one or the other, I say—reason, good sense, and wisdom and prudence all say—take the least, which will be exemplified in the following statement, viz: If you were starving, and the chance was a half loaf or no bread, would you say, No bread? I think not. If you must have one eye put out, or both, either of which would be evil, would you not say, one? If you must lose one horse or all, would you not say, one? I am bound to believe all would say, one, every time. Believing, then, that we are destined to have

one of the men to rule over us, we should determine whether the choice of either would be an evil to the country; and, of course, if either, or both, would be an evil, choose the one that would afford a half loaf to a famished Republic. It therefore becomes a duty we owe to ourselves, to our children, and to our forefathers, who purchased our liberty by their blood and lives, to determine whether the choice of Mr. Van Buren would be an evil; or whether the choice of Harrison would be an evil; and if both are evils, of two choose the least. I shall first examine the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and then determine the future by the past, which is the only correct way I know of determining things in futurity, and which is done according to the rule, same cause same effect. I now proceed to examine the first case by saying—

1st. Is there distress in the land such as never has been witnessed, since the Revolutionary War? Your answer must be yes.

2d. What has produced it? Has famine? No. Has the sword? No. What, then, say you? overtrading, and the fall of produce? Granted. But all this is an effect produced by some cause—and what is that cause? I answer overtrading and the rise of property arose from the country's being flooded with paper money, and that arose from the checks being removed that operated on our local banks, viz:—the United States Bank. And this, together with the highbanded and unconstitutional interference with the Treasury in the removal of the deposits, deranged the monetary affairs of the country, affected commerce, reduced the price of produce, and left the whole country in debt. And no sooner did the banks discover this, than they, with a few exceptions, changed their operations from that for which they were chartered, to that of brokers, and thus united with the aristocracy of the country, for the purpose of crushing the poor and laboring part of the community, which is the backbone and sinew of the country, and make them hewers of wood and drawers of water to a proud and profligate aristocracy, which always has and always will support a monarchial head. And yet they raise a mighty shout—"Huzzas for Mr. Van Buren and the Independent Treasury, and hard money currency!"—and I believe this is the reason some of the State Rights party have gone over to Van's support; and in evidence of this, show me one leading man that has gone, that is not wielding a money capital, either directly, or indirectly, privately or in bank, if you can. (I am sure it will not be Mr. Cooper.) They know, fellow-citizens, if there is a change in the Administration, there will be a change in policy, and the hope of their gain is gone. But you will say: Mr. Van Buren did not do this. Granted. But his predecessor did, and he stands pledged to follow in his steps; and in evidence of the fulfilling of that pledge, see him pursuing the course, and instead of giving a hard money currency, he is converting the Treasury into a bank, and issuing thousands and millions of Treasury notes, (and God bless you, a Treasury note is not made of gold or silver) and thus, while he promises gold and silver, you get paper! While he professes to divorce the banks from the government, he is converting the whole Treasury into a bank, over which he, if successful, will exercise an entire control, and thus at one snatch, grasp sword and purse, and with his standing army, which he is trying to obtain, with the sword in one hand and the purse in the other, he will carry his points and compel me and you to do his bidding. But you still say his course is calculated to put down the banks. Well, if it is, why has it not done it? We have had three years experience, and I ask you candidly, are there fewer banks now, than there were then? or are there more? If there are more, then the argument is, it is not calculated to put down, but to increase banks.

That Martin Van Buren did give his vote in favor of the Missouri restriction, cannot be denied. That he did vote to allow free negroes to vote, provided they were worth a certain amount of property, thus placing the negro upon an equal footing with the white man, and at the same time favoring aristocracy, cannot be denied. That he does admit the constitutional right of Congress to interfere with the subject of slavery, but says it would be impolitic, will not be denied. That there has been a greater waste of public money under this Administration, than under that of any other President of the United States, will not be denied. I think. That he has been for and against almost every one, and every thing, except retrenchment in the expenses of the government, and that he has always been against it, I think cannot be denied. That the distress of the country has been and is worse than under any other Administration, will not be denied. And that these things did not exist under any other Administration, and commenced only with the present policy of the Executive, and his predecessor, I think will be admitted by all.

Now, if cause produce effect, and the

effect is visible, we must trace it to the conduct of the Executive of the United States. Then if he stands pledged to pursue that course, and that course is bringing, and has brought, ruin upon you, the case is a plain one, that he stands pledged to ruin you, and has ruined many, and intends to ruin the balance, and one more term will effect it. I ask you then will you suffer him to do it? God forbid!

I now enter upon the examination by which I shall determine whether General Harrison is preferable, like the half loaf, and in doing this, I will first notice the objectionable acts of General Harrison, and compare them with Mr. Van Buren's; secondly, the reports in circulation against him; and thirdly, the evidence in his favor.

1st. Did General Harrison vote for the tariff? He did; and did not Mr. Van Buren? But did he vote for it in 1828, or was it at a previous period? At a previous period, did not Mr. Crawford and other republicans do the same, for the reason that the government was in debt and required it?

Was he friendly to the Force Bill? He was; and was not Mr. Van Buren and Judge Whieff? Yes.

Was he a member of a Colonization Society? He was; but was that an Abolition Society? No. What then? It was for the purpose of settling the free negroes in Africa, in order to destroy the evil influence which their presence had upon the slave, and to prevent their being a pest to the whites, and to better their condition, with a hope it might be the means of carrying the word of the Lord, and the gospel of the Son of God, to those benighted negroes.

Is he called a Federalist? He is by some. Does that make or prove him to be one? No. Is Mr. Van Buren called by the same name? He is by some. If Harrison's being called a Federalist, proves him to be one, then Mr. Forsyth is a Federalist—for I am told that Mr. Schley beat him once for Major, because Forsyth was a worse Federalist than Schley; and has not Gov. Schley been called a Federalist again and again? Yes. But did not Mr. Randolph call Harrison a Federalist to his face? He did; but did Harrison own the charge to be true, any further than Adams' Administration related to the French Government? No. And pray what was Mr. Randolph called? Let facts speak. What was the reason that the name of the county of Jasper was altered from Randolph to Jasper? Answer, good fellows! But many good-hearted laboring young men know but little about those by-gone days, and make up their verdict from evidence afforded from garbled extracts and your statements made by designing persons, which they should not do. Then hear an old grey-headed ploughman, and ask your unassuming, plain farming fathers, is it true? But did not the elder Adams' appoint him to that office? He did. Well, does not that prove him a Federalist? No—for Washington done it first, and Madison and others followed suit.

I now come to the 3d proposition. Did Harrison serve his country from the age of eighteen years to the close of the War?—He did. Did he gain more victories according to the number of battles he fought, than any other commander in the United States? I think he did. Did he enjoy the confidence of the army, officers and men? I think he did—for I took the newspapers, then, and I recollect about it—and those chaps that had on their hippets then, and are now spouting about it, cannot fool the old ploughman, if they were born to a fortune. Has he proved himself honest? He has. Has he proved himself disinterested and a friend to the South? I think he has, or he would not have voted to receive Missouri without restriction, when he knew and foretold that it would be the cause of his political death. Is he yet poor—the result of sacrifice, honesty and disinterestedness? I am told that he is. Has he told the abolitionists that none but an incarnate devil could view without horror the scene their course was calculated to produce? I think he has, or words to that amount. Has he given evidence that he is a friend to his country and fellow-beings? I say unhesitatingly, he has.

And now, fellow-citizens, let me ask you who is the most likely to sympathize with you in your sufferings, and if placed in power, to afford relief—the rich or the poor—the disinterested or designing?—Heaven, doth the rich oppress you, &c. State Rights men! Union men! of Georgia—and poor laboring men all over these United States (of which class I am.) I think you cannot hesitate.—We have a chance for a half loaf—yes, I think a whole one. The power is now in your own hands. I call upon you, therefore, to come to the rescue, and in the power of your might, rally around Wm. Henry Harrison and John Tyler, and proclaim to the world that you intend to remain free. We have not had a real good President, since we had a Virginian. We have not had a good one since we had a poor man, and I fear we will not have till we get another. Then I call upon you to put on strength and let the aristocracy know that you are not prepared to

be hewers of wood, and drawers of water to a proud and unfeeling set.

Adieu for the present.

WILLIAM MOSELEY.

From the Georgia Journal.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. The brave and skillful general, the wise and firm politician, the prudent farmer, the poor man's friend, and the people's candidate for President of the United States.

MISSISSIPPI. Editors:—Since my last I have been ploughing, and thinking about the striking similarity between our condition as a government, and that of ancient Rome in the days of Cincinnatus, and the striking resemblance between the character and conduct of old Cincinnatus and that of Wm. H. Harrison. Ancient Rome was a republic, and through the wisdom, patriotism, and eloquence of Cincinnatus, was prosperous. He, thinking the course of affairs being well directed, and relying upon the wisdom and patriotism of his fellow-citizens, and desiring repose, retired to his farm, no doubt hoping all would go well. But soon, through a course of bad policy, the peace of the government was disturbed, and its prosperity blighted. In this state of affairs, the repose of the old man was disturbed, by a committee from the people, who waited upon him, and finding him at his plough, laid their petition before him, who, though fond of retirement and repose, with a deep sigh, influenced by love of country and regard for his fellow-citizens, left his plough and domestic enjoyment, repaired to the post assigned him, and through his wisdom, firmness, and patriotism, peace and prosperity were again restored. So Wm. H. Harrison, when 18 years old, left the delightful home of his patriotic father, took upon himself the hardships and braved the dangers of the tented field, the scalping knife and tomahawk of the northern Indians, until they were humbled, and peace restored to our north-western frontier. He enjoyed the confidence of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison, in evidence of which see the appointments he received, and which he honored by a disinterested and faithful discharge of duty, until the close of the late war with Great Britain, when, in evidence of the people's knowledge of his firmness and ability, he is placed by them in the national council of our republic. There he commanded respect, and his disinterested and patriotic vote upon the Missouri question, which he fearlessly gave, impelled by the love of country and equal rights, and with a full knowledge as expressed by himself that it would result in his political death. People of the South! Ploughmen! Think! O think! He not only fought your battles, but he laid down his political life in defending your interest. Do you, can you want a greater evidence of his regard for you? I think not. Methinks I hear a general response from the ploughmen of Georgia. "No—it is enough." Well, fellow citizens, did he begin now to act like ambitious and aspiring politicians, to cut and come, and change his coat? No. But delighted with the prospect of peace and prosperity attending his beloved country, he breathes his benediction for her future welfare, and retires to his plough.

But, fellow citizens, when Harrison was in the field fighting your battles, where was Mr. Van Buren? By his side? No—not he. When Harrison gave the vote in your favor by which he laid down his political life for you, where was Mr. Van Buren?—by his side, acting a similar part? No—not he. But I will tell you where he was a while before, and what he was doing. He was in the Senate of New York instructing her Senators and Representatives to vote against the reception of Missouri into the Union unless she would strike Slavery from her constitution.

But what has been Mr. Van Buren's general course in a political point of view? He was against and for the war—he was against and for James Madison—he was for and against De Witt Clinton—he was for and against the Tariff—he was against and for Jackson, and now as the nominee of General Jackson, stands pledged to tread in his steps. But has he done it. If yes, why the difference in the condition of the country? What has he promised you? He has promised a sound currency and your pockets filled with gold and silver—and you get paper while he and his office holders get the gold and silver; and such has been the fact, and you know it, that instead of a sound currency, necessity has compelled persons to issue shin-plasters, and to receive them and glad to get them, notwithstanding it is a violation of law. He promised retrenchment and an economical administration of the government, and you have witnessed the extravagance and the creation of public debt, which he says will take five millions of dollars in Treasury notes to pay it. He promised a sound currency, and prosperity as the result, and you have witnessed an entire derangement of our currency, commerce seriously affected, our credit sunk, the people in debt, the price of produce prostrated, the value of property reduced one-half and still going

down—the backs with a few exceptions, turned brokers, and you placed in the power of a few moneyed men, without the means to extricate yourselves. You already hear the sheriff and bailiff crying O yes! O yes! Fellow-citizens poor men, was it so before? If not, it is evident the unwise course of the present Administration has been the first cause; and if a few years has produced such a change, what will four more do? I will tell you—pass two thirds of your real estates under the Sheriff's hammer, and into the hand of a few moneyed men, who will soon discover that a white tenant will be cheaper and more profitable to them than a black servant, and will follow the example of their northern brethren, send them to Texas, or some other country, and increase their capital, and you and your children will become hewers of wood and drawers of water to a few rich men and their haughty descendants—and I have no doubt but those northern members that heretofore voted in favor of the abolition petitions, but turned this season and voted against them, saw this, and therefore changed their course, and have, like Martin Van Buren, become Northern men with Southern principles. Poor men of Georgia, one of your number now addresses you, and entreats you to recollect that on the first Monday in November you will hold the power in your own hands. You are, therefore, in making up your mind, either forging the chain to bind you and your posterity, or nerving your arm to burst it asunder. I pray you, then, in the name of all that is sacred and dear to you, to rouse from your slumbers; break the spell; and let your united voice be as the sound of many waters, saying to Old Tippecanoe, in the language of the Romans, leave your plough, and come to the helm of our beloved government; and may he who rides upon the stormy cloud, and manages the seas, grant you good speed, is the sincere prayer of.

WILLIAM MOSELEY.

From the Madisonian.

ANOTHER NEGRO WITNESS CASE.

It is well known throughout the North and the South that Mr. Van Buren has been from the beginning of his administration feeling for the South, and has relied confidently upon the support of that section of the Union, upon the ground assumed by his friends here, that he is a "Northern man with Southern principles." But we take it for granted that every intelligent and honest man in both sections of the Union has seen enough of his eyes have been open, to indicate that no true whatever is to be expected in his professions for either or any particular section, or even for the public interests generally. The Hooe case, the vote for negro suffrage and tariff of '28, however they may be regarded at the North, have been examples most unfavorable and fatal to Mr. Van Buren's pretensions to exclusive partiality for the South, while his vote against the suffrage of poor men, his specie exactions, sub-treasury scheme, involving the admitted reduction of the value of property, farmers prices and laborers wages, and his charge upon the people of his native state of being under bank influence because they presumed to rebuke her recreant son, his war upon canals and rail roads, and the credit system, were arguments equally strong to satisfy the people of the North that he had no honest principles or sympathies in common with them.

It is probably well known every where that the testimony of negroes is not admitted in the courts of the slave states in prosecutions against white persons. The consequences of making such testimony competent in such cases, and where the institution of slavery exists, can be easily imagined by any person of common sense. If the Hooe case was a strong one for the South against Mr. Van Buren, we have now to present one which seems to us still stronger, and which seems to have been attended with other circumstances not at all creditable to Mr. Van Buren's abstract sense of justice.—The letter below detailing the circumstances of the case was transmitted to us by a gentleman well known in the nation, whose name, if published, we are sure would be a sufficient warrant for reposing in the statement entire credit. We do not, as at present advised, feel at liberty to append the name which is signed to the manuscript, although we have no doubt the author would, if necessary, permit his name to be made public, or do whatever else should be required to establish the facts briefly stated in the following letter:

New Castle County, Del. Aug. 3, 1840.

Dear Sir:—That the South may be informed correctly, in regard to Mr. Van Buren, I send you for publication certain facts in relation to his approval of negro testimony, in the trial of an officer in the Revenue service, before the Collector of this District in June, 1839.

At that time charges and specifications of them were proffered by a certain Henry D. Nones, a captain in the Revenue Cutter service; against Josiah Murch, then first Lieutenant in the same service.

The Collector of the District, Henry Whiteley, esq., was ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct the examination. Mr. Murch was defended by counsel, and the prosecution in behalf of the Captain carried on by counsel employed by himself. The character of the testimony, on the part of the complainant, generally, was such, that the counsel for Mr. Murch deemed it unnecessary to enter upon any defence—it was composed entirely of the crew and officers under the immediate command of the complainant, Nones—and of NEGROES, his own servants, employed in the ward-room—five negroes, if I am correctly informed, were brought forward to testify; the moment the first was called to the stand, Mr. Murch and his counsel (protesting against such evidence, it not being competent in the courts of this state for negroes to testify against white persons), left the room—the Collector proceeded, however, to take the testimony, and after closing the same, forwarded it to Washington; the whole of which I presume you can find in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. A copy of one of the negro depositions I now have before me. Mr. Murch had his commission taken from him; the testimony having been laid before the President and APPROVED by him. So unexpected was this decision to Mr. Murch, and indeed to every one who knew the character of the testimony adduced against him, that Mr. Murch thought it proper to appeal directly to the President for reinstatement; he did so, both personally and by letter. To impress more fully upon the minds of the powers that be at Washington the injustice done to him, Mr. Murch forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury a deposition of one of the negroes, taken at the negro's own request, after his discharge from the Cutter, by a Magistrate of the town of New Castle—in which he states that what he testified to before Col. Whiteley, the Collector, was false; "that he was compelled, by threats made by Capt. Nones, to give such testimony, &c. &c. Upon the receipt of this deposition, by Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, he informed Mr. Murch, in substance, by letter, "that his testimony of the negro could not go to rebut his first deposition, but might be made the ground work of new proceedings against Capt. Nones;" (I have not the letter before me, and therefore merely give the substance.) To which Mr. Murch, under date of September 10, 1839, made the following reply, after acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Woodbury's letter of the 5th instant, he says: "I have to say that the affidavit of Wm. Murch, in substance, by letter, "that his testimony of the negro could not go to rebut his first deposition, but might be made the ground work of new proceedings against Capt. Nones;" (I have not the letter before me, and therefore merely give the substance.) 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him to imprisonment at the mercy of the United States officers, for his inability to purchase the arms and accoutrements with which he was to do his duty in the army. It did not convert him from a State militia man into a United States conscript. It did not take him in time or peace from the command of his own officers, and place him under those of the regular service. It did none of these things. It was entirely free from all these, and many other objectionable features of the conscription scheme of the present day. On the contrary, it strictly guarded the rights and privileges of the citizen soldier, and repudiated the very idea of the exercise of the tyranny and oppression contemplated by the law under consideration.

From the Raleigh Register. TRUTH AND PATRIOTISM.

We recommend to the serious attention of our numerous readers, the following excellent letter from a worthy Minister of the Gospel, now of Greenville, but formerly of this county, and a Representative of this district in Congress, in reply to an invitation to attend a meeting of the Tippecanoe Club of this city. It will, no doubt, afford to the writer's many friends in this vicinity, much pleasure to learn his opinions on the present alarming crisis of our National affairs, and we are sure, the letter cannot be read without producing its proper effect.

Granville County, Aug. 5th, 1840.
Messrs. Miller, Oliver, Williams, Hughes and Whiting:

Gentlemen: Your esteemed favor of the 3d inst., inviting me to attend a meeting of the Tippecanoe Club in Raleigh, on Saturday next, and address the company, was duly received. And I regret that a prior engagement deprives me of the pleasure of meeting on that occasion, many of my old friends and fellow citizens, and giving them frankly my views on the political questions which are now agitating the country. I am aware, that in times of high political excitement, it is extremely difficult (if not impossible) to pursue any course that will be unexceptionable or give entire satisfaction to the contending parties. If one should be entirely neutral, his friends will complain of his indifference to the public good, and charge him with dereliction of duty. And if he should be active in promoting what he honestly believes to be the best interest of his country, he is liable to be assailed, misrepresented, reviled and insulted by his enemies. But all this shall not deter me from the free exercise of one of my highest privileges, or the discharge of an imperative duty. Believing as I do, that we are on the verge of a revolution, and that the liberty, the prosperity and happiness of the nation is at stake, it seems to me to be the duty of every good citizen, to be active in trying to avert the evil with which we are threatened, and to promote the peace and happiness of the country. And the only lawful means by which this can be effected, is the faithful exercise of the elective franchise. At the polls, the people may now dispel the cloud which hangs over our country, and restore to the nation its impeding ravages. The election of Gen. Harrison will restore confidence, revive business, cheer the hopes, and brighten the prospects of hundreds and thousands, who are now depressed and desponding. It will give a new impulse to industry, and rouse to action the dormant energies of nation. Yes, I think it will do infinitely more; it will prostrate the awful catastrophe of Civil War, with all its direful consequences. For, should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected, and carry out his principles, this must, sooner or later, take place. His Sub-Treasury Act, his Militia Law, and the introduction of negro testimony against white men, are well calculated to produce in the South, tame submission or open rebellion. Submission is out of the question; rebellion then will be the only alternative.

I am, gentlemen,
With sentiments of very high esteem,
Your friend and humble servant,
JOSIAH CRUDUP.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

TO THE HON. ROBERT STRANGE:
Sir: As you profess to be a Democrat, and pride yourself on being the devoted servant of the People, I hope you will not take it amiss to be asked a few civil questions by one of your constituents.

First. Should not a Senator in Congress, when the people look to him for information, when he speaks for his constituents to hear, consider himself as much bound, in the sight of God and man, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as if he was placed on the witness stand in a Court of Justice?

Secondly. Would you not, as a Judge, consider a witness guilty of falsehood, (though he might tell the truth as far as he went,) who would stop in the middle of his story and suppress the balance of his testimony?

Thirdly. Did you not know that Congress, on the 4th day of April, 1818, by a unanimous vote in the Senate, and with but one dissenting voice in the House, passed a vote of thanks and a gold medal to William H. Harrison, for his gallant conduct as commander-in-chief of the North Western Army?

Fourthly. Then, sir, did you state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in the appendix to your speech of the 27th February, 1840, in the Senate, in which you quote from Niles's Register to prove that Congress had refused that honor to Harrison?

Fifth. Why did you not go on and tell

the people that the resolution was suspended, and a committee raised to investigate Harrison's military conduct, at the head of which was the present Vice President, and that the report of that committee will forever redound to the honor of the Hero of the Thames?

Sixth. Would not this have been the course of "an honorable, high minded gentleman," (as you are called by your political friends?)

Seventh. Did you ever read the speech delivered by General Harrison at Cheviot, Ohio, on the 4th July, 1837? If yes, I ask you if you or any of your friends have ever denounced the principles of the Abolitionists in more powerful and pointed language than is there contained?

Eighth. Did you give the people the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, when you made a garbled extract from that speech, of eleven lines, to prove Harrison an Abolitionist?

Ninth. Why did you not, as "an honorable, high minded gentleman" would have done, give us the whole of that speech; that we (the people) might judge for ourselves?

Tenth. When you certified to the 30th and 31st sections of the Indiana law, to assist Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins to impose a fraud on your constituents, did you not know that the 9th section of a law passed the same day, would give the lie direct to the arguments of Montgomery and Hawkins?

Eleventh. Will "an honorable and high minded gentleman" make garbled extracts to answer party purposes?

Twelfth. Are you not guilty of garbling, in your extract from Niles's Register, Harrison's Cheviot speech, and the certified extract from Niles's Register?

Thirteenth. If you did not consider the resolutions of the Legislature of 1838-9 instructions, why do you now resign, when, in your letter of resignation, you say you have no "unwillingness to serve your country?"

Should your democratic principles induce you to respond to the above interrogatories, your answer will reach me by leaving the same at the office of the Fayetteville Observer, or by publishing it in any paper in the state.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

From a correspondent of the New York Star.

Mr. Editor: The following historical fact may not be uninteresting to those especially who claim that the present administration party belong to the Jeffersonian school.

Of the twelve Electors who voted for Mr. Jefferson in 1800, the following survive:

John Woodworth, of Albany;
Pierre Van Cortlandt, of West Chester;
James Bart, of Orange.

Of the Senators who voted for those Electors, the following survive:

Ambrose Spencer, now of Wayne Co.
James W. Wilkins, of Orange.

Of the Members of Assembly who voted for those Electors, the following survive:

Nicoll Floyd, Suffolk;
Samuel G. Verbrueck, Rockland;
Smith Thompson, Dutchess;
Peter Townsend, Orange;
Erastus Root, Delaware;
James Murrill, Saratoga;
Archibald McIntyre, Albany.

It is a singular fact that, with possibly the exception of one of these worthies, all of them at this day are decided Whigs.

I make no commentary upon this fact, but leave those who arrogate to themselves and their party, that they alone are sustaining the principles of Mr. Jefferson, to explain how it so happens that those distinguished men in our state who, in 1800, were the strong and unflinching advocates of Jefferson and Jeffersonian democracy, are now found in equally decided opposition to the policy and principles of Mr. Van Buren.

I will merely add, would it not be gratifying to our fellow citizens again to confide the high and responsible duty of selecting a Chief Magistrate to many of those who have, from 1800 to 1840, always sustained the republican institutions of our country?

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

Leonardtown, (Md.) Aug. 7, 1840.

Our canvass for the Presidency and Vice Presidency commenced here on Tuesday last. Coh Wootton, the Whig electoral candidate for this district, addressed the People in the court-house with considerable force. He was followed by Mr. Mitchell, the Van Buren candidate for this district, who spoke at length in reply. Col. D. Jenifer, our Representative in Congress, then gave notice that he should address the People the next evening, and that Mr. H. G. Key, the Van Buren state candidate for elector, would follow him, when he would not only defend Gen. Harrison from all the charges against him, but carry the war into Africa, so that if the Van Buren electors could defend themselves by the 1st of November next from the facts, not assertions, which he meant to present, they would accomplish more than the whole Administration party in Congress had been able to do during the last eight months' session. The two next days the court-house was crowded to overflowing; when Mr. Jenifer made good his pledges, and did present such facts, with regard to the mal administration of the Government for the last ten years—the violation of professions made by Gen. Jackson and his friends—the want of principle in the party generally—and the recklessness of their conduct to the District of Columbia—together with their illiberal, cruel, and unfounded charges against Gen. Harrison, that those who were open

to conviction felt that they had been deceived. After he had concluded, Mr. Key gave notice that he should, on Tuesday next, reply to Mr. Jenifer, when the war will be renewed, and perhaps continue until the close of the court. This is a fair battle. Mr. Key and Mr. Jenifer were competitors for Congress, and the former is now brought out by his party as a state electoral candidate, under the expectation that he is to work a great change in the opinions of the people of the state, and particularly of Mr. Jenifer's district. If the signs of the times do not greatly deceive me, General Harrison's majority in the four counties of this Congressional district will be greater than the Opposition vote has been for the last ten years, and St. Mary's, Prince George's, Calvert, and Charles will give a round majority of one thousand votes. Stick a pin there.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

THE "PARCHED CORN" STORY.

When we remarked in our last upon the easy credulity which could be made to believe that in any assemblage of men in this country, the vile profanity could be permitted, of administering a mock sacrament, we had no idea that we should so soon be enabled to expose the infamous fabrication to the scorn of the community.

The story was copied by the Huntsville Democrat, among other papers; whereupon a gentleman of that place took the necessary steps to confirm or refute it. The following is the correspondence on the subject:

Huntsville, July 20, 1840.

Mr. Editor: When the scandalous report that a Sacrament had been administered by the Whigs of Ohio, was so busily circulated by some of the very officious democrats of this place, I had no faith in it, for I could not conceive of any set of men so debased as to offer such an insult to him who instituted and first administered that holy ordinance. Convinced that it was utterly untrue, and wicked in its inception, I wrote to the Postmaster of New Holland, to obtain from him the truth. His answer, I hereby enclose to you. Belonging to the Van Buren party, his testimony will not, I suppose, be objected to by Van Buren men.

A wish to counteract the effects of a false and wicked report, will constitute my apology for addressing you this note.

Very respectfully yours,

J. H. L. WEAVER.

New Holland, July 9, 1840.

Mr. J. H. L. Weaver—Sir: Yours of the 26th of June last is now before me, in which you wish me to give you a full detail of the Sacrament reported to have been administered in this village. Owing to the hundreds of letters addressed to me on this subject, and not being able to answer all, I will only give you a short sketch of the report. On the day the Sacrament was said to be administered, there was a log cabin raised in this place. There being a majority of Whigs in this county, there was about 1200 persons present, and in that number about 300 democrats. There was a good deal of excitement on both sides, in which both parties published the proceedings of the day. The Whigs had parched corn and hard cider of the raising, and there was one of our party, a strong democrat, said it looked like worshipping Gen. Harrison, and that he intended to have it published in the form of a sacrament—it would be a good joke on the Whigs—and, accordingly, on the following week had it published in the Circleville Watchman. I would just say the charge is altogether false, to my own certain knowledge. You may if you choose have it refuted in some of your public papers. I go for having the truth told on both sides. We need not make use of any unfair means to elect Mr. Van Buren. There is nothing more certain than his being our next President—log cabins and hard cider go to strengthen our cause. Ohio will not give General Harrison more than 5000 majority, one of the strongest Whig states in the Union. Very truly yours,

N. R. FERGUSON.

The Huntsville Democrat, with a prompt candor, which, though demerited by the faintest regard for truth, and justice, is still so remarkable as to deserve a compliment in these times, published Mr. Ferguson's letter with an expression of his pleasure that the story turned out to be untrue. How it could ever have been believed, (seeing as it does upon its face the aspect of falsehood,) is most astonishing—though even had a few drunken madmen been guilty of the foolish blasphemy, we cannot perceive the justice of holding the Whig party responsible for it—any more than, if a gang of twenty Whigs had robbed a heg-ronst, it should thence have been inferred that the Whig party was made up of petty chicken stealers.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Is it surprising that they should be beaten?—Can any rational man, who has watched the course of this government for the last ten years, feel at all surprised at the doom which has at last overtaken those who have administered it? Would it not have been wonderful, and as dreadful as wonderful, if the people had longer forbore to inflict that punishment on their rulers, which their manifold transgressions loudly called for?

There have been periods in the last ten years, when the lover of his country almost despaired of the Republic. When he saw the rights of the states trampled under the iron heel of the Federal Government—when he saw the public purse

clutched by the hands of the Executive—when he saw the President surrounded by a standing army of forty thousand office-holders, quartered in every section of the country, fed and clothed by the Executive, and governed solely by his will—when he saw the public morals debauched and the public treasure plundered—and, lastly, when he saw the public will scorned, and the popular voice conigned to a terror which nothing could alleviate but an abiding confidence in the patriotism and good sense of the great mass of the people of this country; and thank God that confidence has not been betrayed or abused. The people have at last been aroused from the lethargy which so long oppressed them, and like Sampson of old, they have snapped asunder the withes with which their betrayers had bound them, and now stand ready to execute upon them the fearful sentence which justice and their own enormities demand.

Never has such a spirit been manifested as that which now animates the enemies of this corrupt administration. Aware of what they had to contend against—conscious that all the tremendous powers of an unscrupulous party would be arrayed against them, they have taken the field undismayed and unshaken, and with no other sword or buckler than a good cause, they have triumphed. They have fought over again the War of Independence, and a second time, with their "own right arm" and the blessing of God, "have gotten themselves the victory." We say they have triumphed, because we look upon the struggle as decided in our favor, and though the enemy may, for the sake of appearances, fight on until November, it will be with that faintness of heart and weakness of spirit, which tell how hopeless is their struggle.

From the Alabama Times.

ANOTHER "PRESIDENT MUM."

Some time since a committee of the citizens of Perry county, in this state, addressed to Mr. Van Buren a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Marion, Perry County, Ala. June 20, 1840.

TO MARTIN VAN BUREN,

President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: From the promptness and candor with which you have answered certain inquiries propounded to you by the Democratic Central Committee of Kentucky, in your letter of reply to that Committee, dated Washington, April 21, 1840, we are induced respectfully to address you the following additional questions:

1st. Do you regard the institution of Slavery as it exists in the Southern States of this Union, as a moral or political evil?

2d. Do you admit that Congress have the constitutional power to refuse any territory now belonging to the United States, or which may hereafter belong to them, the right to be received into the Union without making the abolition of slavery a prerequisite to admission?

These questions are deemed proper for your consideration, at the present time, when the peace and safety and the very existence of the South are disturbed by that fanatical association,

Respectfully yours, &c.

Joseph Pickett, D. Long,
James A. Houze, J. R. Webster,
John Oswald, J. F. Thompson,
H. C. Lea, Levi Langdon,
Hugh Davis.

Fifty days have elapsed and no answer has been received. The citizens of Amelia County, Va., addressed a similar letter months ago to Mr. Van Buren, and have never received an answer; yet his friends tell us that he never fails to answer the inquiries of the people. The questions proposed are short, and would have required but a slip of the pen for answer—but they are pregnant with interest to the South, and Mr. Van Buren's refusal to answer (judging from his previous course on the subject) we believe proceeds from his inability to answer them satisfactorily.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Who are the Federalists?

In our early boyhood, the answer to this question would have been, that "the enemies of Jas. Madison and the War were the Federalists." At that day, the Tariff, and Internal Improvements, and the monster Bank of the United States, were Republican measures, in support of all of which, such leading Republicans as Madison, Monroe, Lowndes, Calhoun, Cheever, Crawford, Clay, Grundy, Smith of Maryland, Forsyth, Bartlet Yancey, &c., were warmly arrayed. Mr. Crawford, that distinguished Georgia Republican, advocated, with transcendent ability, the re-charter of the old Bank in 1810. In February, 1814, Mr. Calhoun proposed a new National Bank. A committee accordingly reported a bill, but its details were not acceptable, and it was not acted on. In April of the same year, Mr. Grundy, (yes, the present Democratic Felix,) moved "that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bank." In speaking on the subject, Mr. Grundy said, he had reflected much on the subject—

"I (said Mr. Grundy) have no secret on this subject; I wish to see a Bank established as a National object, let who will be in power; as a general measure I wish to see it adopted." From general considerations, Mr. G. repeated, he had always been in favor of a measure of this sort; and "he entertained no constitutional scruples about it."

The indefinite postponement of Mr. Grundy's motion was moved by Mr. Newton of Va. The Federal members

generally spoke in favor of postponement; but it was negatived, 80 to 71. Of the Federalists, 23 voted for the postponement; and of course against the Bank; with Timothy Pickens at their head; and 11 Federalists only against postponement. 44 Republicans voted for the postponement, and 60 against it. The session was near its close, and the subject was not further acted on, notwithstanding this vote.

Early in the next session, that sterling Republican, A. J. Dallas, Mr. Madison's Secretary of the Treasury, strongly recommended a National Bank, on grounds both of expediency and constitutionality; and the House, by a vote of 93 to 54, decided that "it is expedient to establish a National Bank, with Branches in the several States." Of the 54 Nays, about 20 were Federalists. A bill was finally matured at that Session, which passed the Senate 17 to 14—every Federal Senator voting against it. It passed the House 120 to 37. President Madison vetoed it, not because he doubted its constitutionality, but because its provisions did not appear to him to be "calculated to answer the purposes of reviving the public credit, of providing a national medium of circulation, and aiding the Treasury by facilitating the indispensable anticipations of the revenue, and by affording to the public more durable loans."

The bill failed. A new one was introduced by that old Republican, Jas. Barbour, of Va., passed the Senate, and was most ably supported in the House by Hon. Mr. Forsyth, (now Secretary of State.) Mr. Lowndes, however, who was in favor of a Bank, but did not think the time propitious, moved to reject the bill, and his motion was agreed to, 74 to 73. On this question, 28 Federal members voted against the bill, and 11 or 12 for it.

At the next session, Mr. Madison recommended to Congress to pass a Bank Charter. His recommendation was contained in the following words:

"It is essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of a uniform National Currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil; but, until they can again be rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress to provide a substitute which shall equally engage the confidence and accommodate the wants of the citizens throughout the Union. If the operation of the state banks cannot produce this result, the probable operation of a National Bank will merit consideration."

[The striking resemblance of the closing sentence, to Van Buren's recommendation of Poinsett's Army Bill, "cannot be too strongly recommended to the reader's consideration." In those honest days, Mr. Madison was well understood as recommending a National Bank; but now, Van Buren, though his language is stronger, did not mean to recommend to Congress to adopt Poinsett's scheme. Oh, no! he only recommended it to their "consideration."]

In accordance with Mr. Madison's recommendation from Mr. Dallas, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Calhoun reported the "bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States."

This bill was debated at great length, being supported by the leading Republicans, such as Calhoun, Clay, Smith, Forsyth, &c., and was finally passed 80 to 71. 67 Republicans, and 13 Federalists voted for the bill, and about 35 Republicans and as many Federalists voted against it. Among those who voted for it, we find, Messrs. Calhoun, Clark of N. C., Conner of N. C., Forney, N. C., Forsyth, King, (Wm. R. King if we mistake not,) Lowndes, Lumpkin, Pickens of S. C., Smith, and Yancey, of N. Carolina.

Among its opponents were, Culpeper of N. C., Gaston of N. C., Hanson, Pickens, Stanford, Webster, and other well known Federalists.

In the Senate the bill passed, 22 to 12. 17 Republicans and 5 Federalists voted for it, and 5 Republicans and 7 Federalists against it.

So that two-thirds of all the republicans in Congress assisted to pass the Bank Charter, and two-thirds of the Federalists did their best to defeat it. Precisely the same state of things can be shown in regard to the Tariff, and Internal Improvements. But when you now ask who are the Federalists, you will be told by some Demagogues, that the Federalists are those who think a National Bank, Internal Improvements, and a Tariff, constitutional.

We have condensed the facts above, from a long and very able article in the National Intelligencer, whose accomplished Editors possess more political information, in our opinion, than any other in the United States, excepting perhaps John Quincy Adams. We have read, with unmingled gratification, their recent luminous articles on National Politics, and only regret that they do not oftener enlighten the public with such rich repasts from their abundant store.

From the United States Gazette.

General Harrison and General Lafayette.

A friend has handed to us, the subjoined extract from a Cincinnati paper of 1825. It contains the address of General William H. Harrison, then speaker for the city of Cincinnati, and the state of Ohio generally, to General Lafayette, the Nation's guest. We copy it with pleasure, and it will be read with satisfaction:

On his arrival at the stage erected for the purpose at the foot of Broadway, he was addressed by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in the fol-

lowing appropriate and eloquent address:

GENERAL HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE—In the name of the people of Cincinnati, I bid you welcome to their city.

In other places, General, your reception has been marked by a display of wealth and splendor which we could not imitate, even if it were not incompatible with the simplicity of manners and habits which distinguish the backwoodsmen of America. But let me assure you, General, that in no part of the Union, or of the whole earth, is there to be found a greater respect for your character; a warmer gratitude for your services, or a more affectionate detachment to your person, than in the bosoms of those who now surround you.

But if we cannot rival some of our sister states in the splendors of an exhibition, or in the fascinating graces of highly polished society, to a mind like yours we can present a more interesting spectacle—the effects of those institutions, for the establishment of which your whole life has been devoted; in producing in the course of a few years, a degree of prosperity and a sum of human happiness which you have no where seen surpassed in the wide circuit of your tour. When you last embarked from your adopted country, General, the bounds of this extensive state did not contain a single white inhabitant. No plough had yet marked a furrow on its luxuriant soil. One unbroken mass of forest equally sheltered a few miserable savages and the beast which were their prey.

In this immense waste no human being offered the song of praise or thanksgiving to the throne of the Creator; the country and its wretched inhabitants, presented the same appearance of wild, savage, uncultivated nature. But now see the change: "the wilderness and the solitary places have been made glad; and the desert to blossom like the rose."

There is no deception, General, in the appearances of prosperity which are before you. This flourishing city has not been built, like the proud capital on the frozen Neva, by the command of a despot, directing the labor of obedient millions. It has been reared by the hands of freemen. It is the natural mart of a highly cultivated country. These crowded streets are filled with the inhabitants of this city, and its vicinity, and are a part of the 700,000 christian people who daily offer up their orisons to Heaven for the innumerable blessings they enjoy. The youth who form your guard of honor, are a detachment of 100,000 enrolled freemen, whose manly bosoms are the only ramparts of our state. They have all assembled to present the freewill offering of their affections to the benefactor of their country.

Happy Chief! How different must be your feelings from those of the most distinguished commander, who in the proudest days of Rome, conducted to the Capitol the miserable captives, and the glittering spoils of an unrighteous war. This your triumph, has not brought to the millions who have witnessed it, a single painful emotion. Your victories have not caused a sigh from the bosom of a single human being, unless it be from the tyrants whose power to oppress their fellow men they have curtailed.

Happy man! the influence of your example will extend beyond the tomb. Your fame associated with that of Washington and Bolivar, will convince some future Caesar, that the path of duty is the path of true glory. And that the character of the warrior can never be complete, without faithfully fulfilling the character of a citizen.

Welcome, then, companion of Washington, friend of Franklin, of Adams and Jefferson—devoted champion of liberty. Welcome.

HISTORY vs. TORY SLANG.

"On the Niagara frontier there was much hard fighting, but every campaign opened under a new general, and sometimes before its close that general was superseded. After the fall of General Pike, the war was carried on without any settled plan, and ended without accomplishing any one of its objects. It served, however, to afford opportunity to a number of officers to distinguish themselves for their military talents and intrepidity: among these, Generals Brown, Scott, Jessup, Miller, Ripley and Towson, are deservedly eminent. To the North west our military affairs were conducted on a systematic plan, and under a commander who was completely successful in what he undertook. In the South the war was also confined to a single individual, who was found abundantly competent to the duties assigned him. HARRISON and Jackson, therefore, are the persons who can be said to have conducted an entire plan of operation to a successful issue, and their names are decidedly the most conspicuous in the history of the war.

Brackenridge's History of the War—page 5.

HISTORY vs. TORY SLANG.

"This (the battle of Tippecanoe) is one of the most desperate battles ever fought with the Indians, and but for the caution and efficiency of the commander in chief, might have terminated like the night attack on General Sinclair. Resolutions were passed by the Legislature of the state of Kentucky, and the territory of Indiana, highly complimentary to Governor Harrison, and the officers and troops under his command; and the reputation of the Commander-in-chief as an ABLE AND PRUDENT GENERAL, was established on the most solid foundation.

Brackenridge's History—page 26.

HILLSBOROUGH. Saturday, August 22.

THE ELECTIONS.

The returns of the election for Governor in all the counties in the state, have been received, with the exception of Tyrrell. The majority for Morehead is now 7670; Tyrrell is a Whig county, and will probably increase the majority to 8000. In the Legislature, the Whigs have gained 17, viz: 1 in Granville, 3 in Halifax, 1 in Northampton, 1 in Bertie, 3 in Orange, 1 in Robeson, 1 in Currituck, 1 in Cabarrus, 1 in Moore, 1 in Burke, 1 in Buncombe, 1 in Rutherford, and 1 in Ashe; and they have lost 5, viz: 1 in Lenoir, 1 in Columbus, 1 in Craven, 1 in Sampson, and 1 in Yancey. The majority on joint ballot will be 38; in the Senate 4, and in the House 34.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1836.	1840.	Morehead.	Sam. Jones.
Anson,	1019	274	1100	439
Ashe,	374	431		may. 40
Buncombe,	1194	533	1306	387
Bertie,	336	499	493	468
Bladen,	394	348	329	451
Brunswick,	359	194	348	244
Camden,	755	236	846	363
Carroll,	1257	516	1555	367
Cabarrus,	643	227	445	may. 40
Columbus,	219	185	248	288
Carteret,	371	243	448	282
Currituck,	70	419	150	588
Chatham,	932	627	1075	603
Chowan,	145	may.	229	203
Cumberland,	499	800	621	951
Danville,	425	49	524	91
Davidson,	116	1067	270	1137
Craven,	268	669	677	643
Duplin,	300	754	924	766
Edwards,	1289	69	1409	470
Edgecombe,	71	1171	111	1398
Franklin,	308	564	389	636
Gates,	may.	171	may.	11
Granville,	377	391	573	760
Greene,	171	275	304	256
Guilford,	1145	476	2211	469
Halifax,	625	465	622	446
Haywood,	143	459	439	303
Hertford,	378	384	393	231
Hyde,	450	158	495	179
Jedell,	1284	226	1668	331
Johnston,	364	678	569	617
Jones,	938	121	213	121
Lincoln,	695	1674	933	2056
Lenoir,	199	383	263	386
Macon,	275	460	723	333
Moore,	348	545	560	517
Montgomery,	1048	93	963	may. 40
Northampton,	563	1025	984	1201
North Carolina,	251	519	244	574
New Hanover,	984	730	219	899
Nash,	102	679	73	788
Northampton,	404	226	244	619
Onslow,	222	518	148	600
Orange,	1257	1139	1662	1249
Person,	930	498	274	553
Person,	491	239	666	222
Pitt,	493	510	625	519
Perquimans,	479	49	494	121
Rowan,	1643	117	1629	873
Randolph,	1000	112	1290	343
Rockingham,	300	846	533	1000
Robeson,	409	508	601	569
Richmond,	617	60	673	79
Rutherford,	1478	588	1632	546
Sampson,	419	666	473	723
Surry,	883	1035	1129	978
Stokes,	838	802	1167	1190
Tyrrell,	339	25		98
Washington,	377	34	379	98
Wilkes,	1126	159	1425	157
Warren,	93	673	88	200
Wake,	864	891	1030	1129
Wayne,	180	715	263	777
Yancey,	105	649	291	419
			43524	34554

Anson—W. A. Myers, senate; John M. Collum, and Patrick H. Winston, commons; all Whigs.
Ashe—M. Millan, commons, Whig.
Ashe and Wilkes—Anderson Mitchell, senate, Whig.
Buncombe—M. Patton and — Morris, commons; Whigs.
Buncombe, Haywood and Macon—T. L. Clingan, senate; whig gain.
Bladen—Banneman, commons; Van.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Robert Melvin, senate; Van.
Brunswick—F. J. Hill, commons; whig.
Burke—Wm. Carson, J. Neal, and E. P. Miller, commons; all Whigs.
Burke and Fanny—B. S. Galt, senate; whig gain.
Cabarrus—C. Melchor, senate; D. M. Barringer, whigs, one whig gain.
Carteret—E. Whitehurst, commons; whig.
Carteret and Jones—J. Helen, senate; whig.
Chowan—R. T. Paine, commons; whig.
Chowan and Gates—Rufus K. Speed, senate; whig.

Cumberland—Archibald, M. Diarmid, senate; John Monroe and David Reid, commons; all Vans.
Caswell—James Kerr, senate; Calvin Graves and Levi Walker, commons; all Vans.
Craven—Thomas J. Pasteur, senate, Van; Samuel Hymen and — Wade, commons, whigs.
Duplin—Hill, senate; Dickson and Sullivan, commons; all Vans.
Davidson—Alfred Hargrave, senate; B. L. Beal and C. Brummell, commons; all whigs.
Gates—Whitcomb J. Sallings, commons, Van.
Guilford—James T. Morehead, senate; George C. Mendenhall, Wm. Doak, and Jas. Brannock, commons; all whigs.
Haywood—Keener, commons; whig.
Hertford—R. D. Spiers, senate; W. Smith, commons; both whigs.
Jedell—R. H. Parks, senate; J. P. Caldwell, J. A. Young, and J. H. McLaughlin, commons, all whigs.
Jones—W. Huggins, commons; whig.
Lincoln—Ward, senate; Hoke, Kilian, Holland, and Munday, commons; all Vans.
Macon—John Siler, commons; whig.
Moore—Duncan Morchison, commons, whig.
Montgomery—Dr. Montgomery, senate; E. F. Lilly and Thomas Pemberton, commons; all whigs.
Mecklenburg—J. T. J. Orr, senate; J. Walker, G. W. Caldwell, and B. Morrow, commons; all Vans.
Martin—Jesse Cooper, senate; Raleigh Roebuck, commons; both Vans.
New Hanover—Larkins, senate; Jas. T. Miller and James Kerr, commons; all Vans.
Pasquotank—Wm. B. Shepard, senate; A. G. Proctor, commons; both whigs.
Person—Samuel Ribelin, senate; H. C. Jones, Dr. Williams, and Dr. Burnes, commons; all whigs.
Randolph—Jonathan Worth, senate; Alfred Brower and Wm. B. Lane, commons; all whigs.
Rockingham—David S. Reid, senate; R. P. Cardwell, George D. Boyd, commons, all Vans.
Robeson—Alfred Dockery, senate; D. Graham and W. Regan, commons; all whigs, one gain.
Richmond—Geo. Thomas and Duncan M. Laurin, commons; all whigs.
Sampson—Dickson Sloan, senate; I. W. Lane and Joseph Herring, commons; all Vans, one whig loss.
Surry—R. E. Poryear, senate; H. P. Pointexter, C. Franklin, Nathaniel Boyden, commons; all whigs.
Stokes—Matthew R. Moore, senate; John Covington, Wm. Withers, whigs, and Leonard Ziglar, Van, commons.
Tyrrell and Washington—H. G. Spruill, senate; whig.
Wilkes—Bryan and Gray, commons; both whigs.
Washington—D. C. Guyther, commons; whig.
Yancey—Fleming, commons; Van.

KENTUCKY.

Returns of the election for Governor in sixty-nine counties give to R. P. Letcher (the Whig candidate) a majority of 17, 250 votes.

In the Legislature, as far as heard from, 64 Whigs and 7 Locos have been elected.

INDIANA.

Seventy-four counties have been heard from, which give the Whig candidate for Governor 9,720 votes. The Legislature, as far as heard from, stands 67 to 11.

Lane (Whig) has been elected to Congress, in place of Howard (Van), who resigned to run for Governor. In this district alone the Whigs have gained since last year 2793 votes.

ALABAMA.

Returns from thirty-four counties have been received, which give the Whigs 47 and the Locos 23. The House is composed of 100 members, which last year stood Locos 67, Whigs 33. This year, the elections already show a Whig gain sufficient to balance parties in the House.

In the Senate, the Whigs have gained 4 and lost 1.

MISSOURI.

The Whigs have gained largely in this state, but it is probable that the Locos have elected their Governor and a majority in both branches of the Legislature; but by what majorities the returns do not yet show.

ILLINOIS.

In seventeen counties the Whigs have gained 8 and lost two members of the Legislature.

Fall Circuit.—The Judges of the Superior Courts have agreed upon the following as their Fall Rides, for 1840: 1st Circuit, Edenton, Judge Toomer. 2d do. Newbern, Dick. 3d do. Raleigh, Hall. 4th do. Hillsborough, Nash. 5th do. Wilmington, Settle. 6th do. Salisbury, Pearson. 7th do. Mountains, Bailey.

Lost Mails.—The Wilmington Advertiser states that, according to the report of the Postmaster at Charleston, S. C. the mails for that office which are missing in consequence of the loss of the steamboat North Carolina on the night of the 25th of July, are those from New York of the 21st and 22d of July—from Boston of the 20th and 21st—from Philadelphia of the 23d—from Baltimore of the 22d, 23d, and 24th—from Washington of the 22d and 23d—and from Petersburg of the 23d, 24th, and 25th.

We learn from the Register, that the Honorable Judge Toomer has resigned his seat on the Bench, in consequence of the impaired state of his health. Governor Dudley will immediately convene his Council, to advise on the appointment of a successor.

The Rev. William McPheeters, D. D. of Raleigh, has been elected President of Davidson College, in this state.

WHIG CONVENTION.

The New York State Whig Convention was held at Utica on the 12th inst., and was attended by an immense concourse of people. The Albany Journal states that the procession was five miles long. Among the speakers were the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, the Hon. Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, Hiram Keitchum, eq., of New York, Alfred Kelly, eq., of Ohio, Hon. Mr. Southard of N. Jersey, and a son of Daniel Webster of Illinois. The Convention unanimously nominated Governor Seward and Lieut. Gov. Bradish, for re-election. The Ticket of Electors of President and Vice President was unanimously nominated; the Hon. James Burt of Orange, a venerable soldier, statesman and patriot, who was a Jeffersonian Elector of President, in 1800, and Gen. Peter B. Porter, of Erie, who fought with a lion's heart and courage at Chippewa and Fort Erie, being at its head.

R. Register.

DEMOCRATIC OPINIONS IN 1813-'14.

A public dinner was given on the 16th November, 1813, at Frankfort, Kentucky, by the members of the Legislature, to Governor Shelby and his staff. Among the toasts was the following: "The Commander of the North western Army—He has nobly performed the task assigned to him—the conquest of Upper Canada."

On the 25th of November, 1813, the Tammany Society, at New York, gave an entertainment, at which this regular toast was drunk: "Harrison the Brave.—By his valor he has restored to his country a territory which had been cowardly and disgracefully surrendered."

The Republican General Committee of New York gave a dinner to General Harrison, 1st December 1813, at which the following toast was drunk in honor of the Hero.

"The plaudits of a grateful people—the patriot hero's best reward."

On the same 1st December, 1813, the Democratic citizens of Philadelphia, gave a dinner to celebrate the military, naval and political triumphs of their country. The 7th regular toast was as follows: "General Harrison—Patient and persevering—valiant and vigilant; he is a legitimate son of Washington."

On the 13th of January, 1814, a dinner was given at Tammany Hall to Commodore Perry, and the following regular toast drunk: "Major General Harrison—Undaunted in the hour of danger—generous in the hour of victory—who spared those who were never known to spare."

On the 8th of March, 1814, a dinner was given at Tammany Hall to Commodore Rogers, and the following regular toast drunk: "Harrison, Shelby, and their gallant associates."

What say you now, Tammany men! Were those who ruled in Tammany Hall in 1813-'14, men of truth or not? If they were, what must be the withering character of your indignation, at the base miscreants who now, for political purposes, traduce the military character of General Harrison?

The Governor of the State of Kentucky (Hon. C. A. Wickliffe) has issued a Proclamation, under date of August 3, convoke the Legislature of that State to meet in extra session on the 19th of this month, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of enacting a law providing for taking the vote of Kentucky for President of the United States, and such other subjects as may be communicated to them, or which, in their judgment, the public interests may demand."

We learn from the Madisonian that Senator Tallmadge, of New York, has instituted suits against the Globe and the New York Evening Post for the publication of reckless assaults upon his private character and his personal concerns; damages in each case being laid at twenty thousand dollars.

From the North Carolina Standard.

Mr. LORING: "A Voter" has renewed Dr. Montgomery's attack upon the Board of Internal Improvements, through the sides of Governor Dudley. I will undertake him if it is possible to do so.

By the 1st section of an Act of Assembly, passed in 1836, all the surplus money received by this state from the United States Treasury, is added and appropriated as a fund for Internal Improvement—excepting \$300,000 devoted to a redemption of the public debt of the state; \$200,000 more to be "paid" for stock in the Bank of Cape Fear; and the portion of said fund which is to be added to the Literary Fund, viz: \$200,000; and \$100,000 more appropriated (in the 12th section) to the contingent charges of the government.

Section 2d directs who is to constitute the Board of Internal Improvements.

Section 3d directs when and where the Board shall meet, &c.

Section 4th directs that the Treasurer shall keep the accounts.

Section 5th directs that all the money shall be deposited in the Banks until it is disposed of as hereinafter provided by law.

Section 6th directs a subscription to several Rail Roads, and how PAYMENTS shall be made. "Said subscription on the part of the state shall be paid in manner following, &c." are the words.

Section 7th provides that, until the money is wanted to pay the subscriptions, the Board shall, and they are hereby authorized and required to, lend the same upon good security either to individuals or corporations.

Section 8th declares in what event the state shall be released from its obligation to subscribe for stock in the Rail Roads; and under this section the state is released from all except the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

Section 9th declares that no other fund except the Surplus Revenue is pledged for such subscriptions.

Section 10th is in these words: "It shall be the duty of the Governor, as President of said Board, during the recess of the General Assembly, to cause publication of ANY SUBSCRIPTION OR PAYMENT, made in pursuance of this Act, to be made in one or more public newspapers printed at Raleigh, as soon thereafter as the same can be conveniently done."

This Act may be found at pages 349, 350, 351 and 352 of the Revised Statutes; and it will be observed that the 12th and last enactment in it also appropriates \$100,000 of the surplus to defray the civil and contingent expenses of the government, and this appropriation is preferred before all others.

According to the provisions of this law, the Board of Internal Improvements, consisting of the Governor of North Carolina, Col. CAD. JONES, of Hillsborough, and Wm. D. MOSELEY, subscribed to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road \$800,000, and advertised said "subscription" according to law, in 1837. At different periods when said subscription became due, under the 10th section they have made the "payments" and advertised them also according to law. The amount of these "payments" is \$600,000. The additional sum of \$200,000 more were paid for stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, according to the first section. These two latter sums were paid by the Treasurer, as by law it was directed, and the Board had nothing to do with it. But they are duly reported by the Treasurer and Comptroller in the public accounts, laid before the General Assembly of 1838, and also advertised in one or more newspapers. The further sum of \$200,000 which is added to the Literary Fund, as provided in the 1st section, was paid by the Treasurer to the Literary Fund, and the Board of Internal Improvements never had any thing to do with it. So also \$100,000, under the 12th section, was kept in the Treasury for the expenses of the government, and the board had no control over it. Now it will be observed that these sums over which the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements had no control, amount to \$1,500,000. It brings more than the Surplus money received by this state!!

I ask the attention of Dr. Montgomery, and the special notice of the people who met at George A. Mebane's in Orange county, in October last, to the foregoing Act of Assembly, and to these undeniable facts, and then let a sense of justice answer how far it was right to impute "bad faith" to the Board for not publishing the names of those who borrowed the "people's money"?

Observe first, that the only part of the surplus money that is unappropriated, viz: the 4th quarter, has never been got, so that even if this law had directed any advertisement of the borrowers' names, the Board never had the surplus to loan out, and of course could not advertise the borrowers.

Observe second, that the \$200,000 appropriated to the Literary Fund is all of the surplus that was left, and the Literary Board are empowered to apply it to draining the Swamp Lands; and at page 382 of the Revised Statutes this Literary Board are directed to "loan it on short credit, or deposit in Bank on interest, if they see fit, until it is required for the work."

And not a syllable is to be found in the law which either requires or permits this Board to advertise the borrowers!!

Observe third, that the 10th section, which it was supposed by Dr. Montgomery required the advertising of borrowers, does no such thing. It requires the

"subscriptions" to be advertised, and this has been done. It also requires the "payments" to be advertised, and this has been done. It does not say one word about advertising loans.

I make no comments, because I reckon upon the existence of magnanimity and justice enough in the character of our Member of Congress, (if he does not retract the charges he has made against upright men of both parties,) that he will at all events quit using the "Standard" for his repetition. I owe the Dr. no ill will for his mistake; if I did I could not gratify it in any way so well as to let him continue in this error. I have taken the trouble to correct him, because the defence of honest public Agents is one of the first duties of a republican; and if my personal regard for the gentlemen who have been assailed did not make it my right to stop this error, still my attachment to the Republican party obliges me to vindicate its Press against leaving uncorrected errors upon public officers unanswered and unnoticed.

My reasons for not performing this task earlier are not important to your readers, or else I would furnish them.

A DEMOCRAT.

Chance for Speculation.—Fifty dollars are offered by the Savannah Republican, and twenty by the Madisonian, to any one who will produce a spurious copy of Holland's Life of Van Buren. Some of the papers are also offering rewards for a copy of the law which compelled Mr. Van Buren to reject the petition of Lieut. Hoos. The charge of counterfeiting Holland's Life of Van Buren by the Whigs was first made by the Globe to contradict the effect produced by Mr. Bear's reading Holland's admissions in respect to Mr. Van Buren's recent course in voting to permit negroes to vote. An amusing circumstance is noted in the Washington papers of an office-holder misled by the Globe on this subject, who came down post-haste with his own genuine copy in his hand, and mounted the stump for the purpose of confronting Mr. Bear—when lo! and behold, on comparing the works, they were found to be the same.

Alabama Times.

The Ohio Miamian says that the charge of selling white men into slavery for debt, was first made against Gen. Harrison in 1821, by a writer in one of the Cincinnati papers. This infamous slanderer was an ENGLISHMAN, who had been taken with Proctor, by Harrison, and hence his enmity. He now holds an office under Mr. Van Buren, and is thus paid for his abuse of the gallant old General.

Politics now run high—it is said they never were higher. The weather is warm—our advice to all parties is to keep cool. All this is to pass off soon. There is no occasion for extra excitement. Men may, and ought to be now zealous. But things should be done decently and in order. "Ours is the plan of fair delightful peace, unworried by party rage, to live like brothers." As to neutrality, of course that is out of the question. There should be no neutrals. These rare days are not in place. Let them fly away to more congenial countries. But still, we repeat, that hot blood and bad blood should be avoided. We cannot all think alike—and we all have the liberty of thinking just as we please. A difference in political opinion is a matter not to be wrangled about. Reason is the sword, and truth the shield, in a political contest. When these are thrown aside, what are taken up in their stead? Certainly such offensive and defensive armor as no good citizen would desire to wear.—Alex. Gazette.

The Hon. Wm. C. Preston, in a late letter in reply to an invitation of the Whigs of N. C. to attend their great meeting on the 4th of July, at Salisbury, says: "The Southern men who advocate the re-election of Mr. Van Buren are mistaken on every ground, as proved by the record."

They advocate him because they say he is devoted to Southern institutions, yet he voted in the N. Y. Legislature for the Missouri restriction. Because he is anti-tariff—yet he voted for the Tariff of 1824 and 1828—Because he is a Republican—yet he voted for Rufus King, for the Senate; and sustained Mr. Clinton against Madison—Because he is a friend of States Rights—yet he approved of the Proclamation and Force Bill—Because he has talents—and yet has never done, said or written any one thing that his friends can point out."

The Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte) died at Yverbe, on the 29th of June, at the age of 66. He was the second brother of Napoleon, and born in 1775. Exiled from Corsica in 1793, he took part in the several phases of the French Revolution till he was created Minister of the Interior under the Consulate. He was subsequently ambassador in Spain, and employed in various confidential missions till quarrelling with Napoleon about his second marriage, he separated himself from politics. He was taken prisoner by the English off the coast of Malta, and fixed his residence at Ludlow, where he was much respected. At the peace of 1814 he went to Rome, but returned to Paris on Napoleon's ex-

aspe from Elba. After the final overthrow of his brother he retired to Italy, where he passed the remainder of his days devoted to literature and the fine arts, and was much respected in private life. Nat. Intelligencer.

FOREIGN ITEMS, BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

All kinds of trade continue in the same depressed state as at our last dates, and there is a prospect of a general falling off in the crops, on account of a long spell of cold, rainy weather. Money, however, is plenty, and could be had at low rates of interest.

Colonel Thornton, who went to London for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the state of Illinois, of one million of dollars, met with no difficulty in immediately succeeding in the object of his mission, and has returned in the Great Western.

On the 16th ult. the Lord Chancellor introduced the Regency Bill into the House of Lords. He explained that the subject of it was to provide for the possible contingency of the succession of a minor to the crown. It is proposed that his royal highness, Prince Albert, shall be Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal prerogatives. These are, that the Royal assent shall not be given to any act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the Established Church; or for diminishing the legal privileges of the Church of Scotland.

Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, brother of the Duchess of Nemours, it is said, is to marry the Princess Clementina, third daughter of Louis Philippe.

Cabrera left Paris on the 16th ult. for the Castle of Ilan, which is to be his residence for some time.

The last of the Carlist chiefs, Triunfo, has arrived in France with 1500 men.

Spain.—At length, Navarre, Aragon, and all the territory on the right of the Abro, are free from the faction that has so long distracted them, and the very people in whom it was supposed Don Carlos' claims found the greatest support, are now the most formidable opponents of his party.

The East.—Accounts from Syria represent an insurrection against Mehemet Ali, of a formidable character.—A warlike people lying between Ibrahim Pasha and Egypt, have risen in rebellion, and though differing among themselves in many respects, they have combined to shake off a yoke of despotism, the endurance of which was no longer possible.

The insurgents, to the number of six thousand, approached Sidon; the commandant of that city gallantly made a sortie, but he was driven back with a loss of six hundred muskets.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, younger brother of Napoleon, died at Yverbe, near Rome, on the 27th June.

Bonaparte's Brothers.—Three of the brothers of Bonaparte are now living, Joseph (the eldest) ex-King of Spain; Louis, ex-King of Holland; and Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia. Lucien (just dead) had eight children by his Alexandrine Beauchamp.

Those indebted to the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder, for subscription, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make payment. Subscribers in Orange, who will not be in town, will have opportunities of sending the amount of their accounts, during the County and Superior Courts, by some of their neighbors.

Our thanks are due to the citizens of Orange for the large increase of patronage which they have bestowed upon us during the past year. If, in addition, punctuality would be observed in the payment of dues, means would be afforded by which we should be enabled to improve the appearance of our paper, and otherwise make it more worthy of the support it receives.

A METHODIST CAMP MEETING will be held at Cedar Grove, eight miles north of Hillsborough, commencing on Thursday, the 17th day of September next.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since our paper went to press, we have discovered an error in summing up, and some other inaccuracies in the table of votes for Governor. Morehead's majority should have been stated at 7670.

The returns from Tyrrell have also been received, giving Morehead 427 and Saunders 44. Morehead's majority in the whole state, therefore, is 8,043.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday the 20th instant, by the Rev. George W. Purify, Mr. STEPHEN LLOYD to Miss MARY CAROLINE, daughter of Mr. Thos. Faucett, of New Hope.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 21st inst. Mr. SAMUEL WILSON, in the 77th year of his age.

Job Printing.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

THE GIN-SHOP.

BY HANNAH MOORE.

We say the times are grievous hard,
And hard they are, 'tis true;
But, drunkards, to your lives and babe
They're harder made by you.

The drunkard's tax is self imposed,
Like every other sin;
Like taxes altogether lay
No weight so great as gin.

The state compels no man to drink,
Compels no man to game;
'Tis gin and gambling sink him down
To rage, and want, and shame.

The kindest husband, changed by gin,
Is for a tyrant known;
The tenderest heart that nature made,
Becomes a heart of stone.

In many a house the harmless babe
Are poorly clothed and fed,
Because the craving gin shop takes
The children's daily bread.

Look down those steps, and view below
Yon cellar under ground;
There every want, and every woe,
And every sin is found.

Those little wretches, trembling there
With hunger and with cold,
Were, by their parents' love of gin,
To sin and misery sold.

Bless'd be those friends to human kind
Who take these wretches up,
Ere they have drunk the bitter dregs
Of their sad parents' cup.

Of when the future lot is fix'd,
Of darkness, fire, and chains,
How can the drunkard hope to 'scape
Those everlasting pains?

For if the murderer's doom'd to woe,
As holy writ declares,
The drunkard with self-murderers
That dreadful portion shares.

THE OCCUPANTS OF LOG CABINS.

The following beautiful description of the "Log Cabins," and of the pilgrim fathers who first pierced the wilds of America, and laid the foundation of a government which stands alone, without a parallel in the history of the world, is extracted from that clear and philosophical view of the political institutions of the United States, entitled "Democracy in America," by M. De Tocqueville:

"At the extreme border of the confederated states, upon the confines of society and the wilderness, a population of bold adventurers have taken up their abode, who pierce the solitude of the American woods, and seek a country there in order to escape the poverty which awaited them in their native provinces. As soon as the pioneer arrives upon the spot which is to serve him as a retreat, he fells a few trees and builds a log house. Nothing can offer a more miserable aspect than these isolated dwellings. The traveller who approaches one of them towards night-fall, sees the flickering of the hearth-flame through the chinks in the walls; and at night, if the wind rises, he hears the roof of boughs shake to and fro in the midst of the great forest trees. Who would not suppose that this poor but was the asylum of ignorance and rudeness? Yet no sort of comparison can be drawn between the pioneer and the dwelling which shelters him. Every thing about him is primitive and unformed, but he himself is the result of the labor and the experience of eighteen centuries. He wears the dress, and he speaks the language of cities; he is acquainted with the past, curious for the future, and ready for argument upon the present; he, in short, is a highly intellectual being, who consents for a time to inhabit the wild woods, and who penetrates into the wilds of a new world, with the bible, an axe, and a file of newspapers."

Appropos.—The following anecdote is quite applicable to both of the great political parties of the present day, who are continually assailing each other through the medium of the press. It was the late Judge Olin, of Vermont, who gave the sarcastic reply to the querist:—

A Mr. T., though not personally acquainted with the Judge, knew him to be one of the most influential members of the legislature, and of politics opposed to his own. Being once informed that the Judge was then at the village stage house, Mr. T. proceeded thither and commenced abusing the Judge, in a loud and boisterous conversation, with others, on account of some of his public acts. The remarks of Mr. T. became gradually so shaped that it became necessary for the Judge to notice them. He quietly said:—

"Sir, you remind me of a little dog my father had, when I was a boy, that used to go out of nights and bark at the moon."

"And what then?" asked Mr. T.
"Nothing more than the moon."

kept on chining," replied the Judge, as he quietly walked out and seated himself in the stage.

LAZY PEOPLE.

Business is the parent of all sins (that have been committed since the morning of creation. Eve was in a lazy fit at the time Satan tempted her; if Adam had kept her busy, she would have kept out of mischief, and we should all have been innocent and as happy as young lambskins. If the antediluvians had commenced building arks when Noah preached to them, they might have been saved; but they were too lazy to work, and so they were drowned in the great aqueous catastrophe. The reason the Egyptians refused to let the Israelites go, was because they were too lazy to make their own bricks, and wished to compel the Hebrews to do that work for them. The consequences are well known; they were plagued grievously, and afterwards drowned in the Red Sea. Lazy people, in our own days, are constantly plaguing themselves, and are an everlasting plague and eye-sore to others. The sight of a creeping, listless, indolent man or woman, is misery to the thrifty and industrious. People of this class are without friends, they are abhorred by their own relations, and universally dreaded. They not only hate to work themselves, but they hate to see work done, and would fain have the whole world as useless and inactive as they are. Of this kidney are your loungers, a delight in hanging about workshops, printing offices, and every place where they can interrupt business. Had we, as Homer expresses it,—

"A hundred mouths, a thousand tongues,
A throat of brass and adamant lungs,"
we could scarcely find time and strength to execrate such characters.

The St. Louis Pennant objects to the phrases, "drunk as a bear," and "drunk as a fish," sometimes used to describe people in the state of intoxication. He says, "It is a gross slander upon the bear creation. We never saw a bear that was not too respectable to get drunk—man is the only animal that is mean enough to do it."

Good.—The Whigs of New Jersey have resolved to ex-ercise—"Union in council, energy in action, and moderation in victory." This is, indeed, the true spirit, and we hope it will actuate the whole whig party.

Methodist Camp Meeting.
A CAMP MEETING will be held at Pleasant Green, seven miles east of Hillsborough, to commence on Thursday the 20th of August next.
July 29. 32—

Copartnership.
THE subscribers have purchased the entire stock of Goods which belonged to Paul, Mollan & Co., and will continue
The Importing and Wholesale Dry Good Business,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
PAUL, MILLWAINE & Co.

As the business will be conducted on the same principles which governed the former House, the new concern respectfully request a continuation of the very extensive support which that firm experienced.
DARCY PAUL,
JAMES MILLWAINE,
MOSES PAUL.
Petersburg, Va., July 7. 33—3w

Lost or Misaid.
NOTE of hand, given by Mathias Holsted to the subscriber for thirty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents, dated in March, 1837, with a credit upon it for five dollars. As said note was never transferred by me, all persons are cautioned not to trade for the same.
JAMES MADAMSON.
August 1. 33—3w

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.
I OFFER for sale the Plantation on which I reside, two miles east of Hillsborough, on the road leading to Oxford. It contains about one hundred and forty-six acres of land, eighty or ninety of which is in a state of cultivation. There are two productive Meadows, an Oil Mill, and very comfortable Buildings, and a spring of good water near the house. I consider it one of the most desirable situations in this part of the state, and to a person who can give his attention it can be made profitable. My only object in selling is to settle permanently in the south.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON.
July 13. 30—4w

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
THE subscriber, at the request of several gentlemen, has consented to give instruction in the French Language at early candle light, at the Masonic Hall, as soon as a class is formed of such a number as to justify his attention. Terms very moderate.
J. ODEND'HALL.
July 29. 32—

Wool for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale on terms suitable to the times two hundred pounds of prime WOOL, or upwards of 75 pounds of his year's Lambs, just taken off of his improved stock from Major Davis's importation, suitable for Hatters; with second shearing for Hats or Mixing, and first and second qualities of long wool, spring shearing, suitable for Blankets or double wove Cloth, &c. &c. No quality to exceed forty cents per pound.
MICHAEL HOLT.
July 29. 32—

Wool Carding.
THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work.
C. W. JOHNSTON.
June 3. 24—

Wool in Rolls,
For sale by
THOS. W. HOLDEN.
July 29. 31—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

CALL AND SEE! NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of
Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c.
Silks, Muslins, Calicoes, &c.
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.
MEBANE & TURNER.
June 17. 36—

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York, a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES
Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green do.
Casimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings,
Brown and Irish Linens,
Thread and Cotton Diapers,
Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins,
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Collars,
French, English, and American Prints,
Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Bonnets Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sperma and Tallow Candles,
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
And many other articles too numerous to mention.
CALL AND SEE.
PARKER & NELSON.
May 13. 31—

Carding Wool.
THE subscriber's Machines are in good order for the dispatch of business; and if the Wool is well cleaned and brought early, the carding will be well done.
THOS. W. HOLDEN.
Essex Mills,
five miles east of Hillsborough. 32—

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that I have this day set my son, John W. Younger, at perfect liberty to transact his own business, make his own contracts, pay his own debts, manage his own farm and claim his own product from said farm, as if he had arrived to the full age of twenty-one years. Given under my hand and seal, this 18th day of July, 1840.
JULY 22, 1840. 31—

Flour, Meal & Bacon.
For Sale, by
J. J. FREELAND.
May 6. 20—

SALT.
THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.
PARKER & NELSON.
September 4. 36—

For Sale,
FLOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard, Herring,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands.
Cigars, Pipes, &c.
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Corn Juices, very good, &c.
A PARKS.
June 17. 26—

For Sale,
PETER'S Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-diabetic Pills,
Indian Elixir for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.
R. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do. Also other Medicines, &c.
A PARKS.
June 17. 26—

Cast Iron Ploughs.
STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.
The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.
We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by Aery & Richmond, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.
WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do
I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.
THOMAS M'GEEHEE, Person county.
October 10. 39—

Wool in Rolls,
For sale by
THOS. W. HOLDEN.
July 29. 31—

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

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A handsome assortment of
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Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Collars,
French, English, and American Prints,
Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Bonnets Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sperma and Tallow Candles,
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
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I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.
THOMAS M'GEEHEE, Person county.
October 10. 39—

Wool in Rolls,
For sale by
THOS. W. HOLDEN.
July 29. 31—

Modaf's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MODAF'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheeks of the young.

Modaf's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scourvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Modaf requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Modaf's Medical Manual;
designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Modaf, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Modaf's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Modaf's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.
D. HEARTT, Agent. 22—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.
In Equity—May Term, 1840.
Robert Harris and others } Petition for Sale of
Benjamin Murrow & wife } Real Estate,
and others. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Murrow and Nancy his wife, George Sanders and Nancy his wife, John C. Moore and Sally his wife, and Dennis O. Bryant, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, for the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there reply or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.
JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price adv. 24 50. 25—6w

Shoes! Shoes!!
PARKER & NELSON
HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do. do.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.
October 29. 34—

Typographical Notice.
A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and his conduct, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address—O. P. Q. Hillsborough, North Carolina, postage paid.
Will the Raleigh 'Standard,' 'Register,' and 'Star,' and the papers generally in Georgia and Alabama, give this notice an insertion? By so doing they will oblige
A PRINTER.
Jan 28, 1840.

Mattresses.
EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.
July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.
Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
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Choice Liquors, &c.
JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,
Superior Cogniac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira,
Port,
Malaga,
Muscat,
Claret,
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar,
The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRIAGES and Large and Small ROAD WAGON.
THOS. D. CRAIN.
August 7. 82—

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has put so many afflicted persons in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartsboro Post Office, Orange county.
HENRY FOGLEMAN.
March 13. 41—61

Brandreth's Pills.

VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness of pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself, far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen. When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of Brandreth's PILLS is ABSOLUTELY required. The conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:
Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Siedman & Ramsay, Pittsburgh.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
December 3. 39—13m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.
James Whitlitt v. Joseph Freeland.
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Freeland, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there reply or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.
JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price adv. 24 50. 25—6w

Shoes! Shoes!!
PARKER & NELSON
HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do. do.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.
October 29. 34—

Typographical Notice.
A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and his conduct, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address—O. P. Q. Hillsborough, North Carolina, postage paid.
Will the Raleigh 'Standard,' 'Register,' and 'Star,' and the papers generally in Georgia and Alabama, give this notice an insertion? By so doing they will oblige
A PRINTER.
Jan 28, 1840.

Mattresses.
EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.
July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
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